FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEFFY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged according.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have engaged George B. Wetmore, Esq. as Principal of this Institution for the current year.

Mr. Wetmore is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, has had much experience as a teacher, and will provide those who desire it for admission into any of the Classes of our Colleges.

The first Session will commence on Monday 31st inst.

JAMES P. LEAK,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Rockingham N. C., Jan. 25, 1848. 100-2w

20 BARRELS No 3 MACKEREL, Half Bbls. No 1 do.
Cider Vinegar,
50 lbs. prime White Lead,
Fine and Coarse Sieves,
Rosin & Wax,
Crystal Paste of Peas,
Gum Assafoetida and Rubber Tubing,
Red Chalk, Soft and Hard,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON
Feby 1, 1848. 100tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE 2d vol. of Prescott's Conquest of Mexico,
Miller's Letters on Church Principles,
Dr. Cooper's Lectures on Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Dr. Dewees' Practice of Physic,
Dr. Hosack and Rubini's Lectures on Midwifery,
For sale by
E. J. HALE
Feby 1, 1848.

Female School.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MRS. A. M. KIRKLAND will open a School for Young Ladies on the first Monday in February next, in the house recently occupied by Mrs. Hawks. In addition to the usual branches of a solid English education, Music & Drawing will be taught by accomplished Teachers.

Terms—Payable in Advance:

Board and Tuition, $72 50
Tuition in the higher sciences, 12 50 & 15 00
Do. in the primary do. 10 00
Drawing, Painting & Needle Work, each 10 00
Use of Piano, 5 00
Washing, 10 00
Fuel, Lights, Mending & Servants' hire, each 2 50

Pupils entering at any time will be charged from the time of entrance. No deduction will be made for absence, except in case of protracted illness.

Hillsborough, N. C., Jan. 1, 1848. 100-3m

Reference is kindly permitted to
Rev. Dr. Cameron, Raleigh N. C.
Rev. Thomas Kirkland, Fayetteville N. C.
Rev. Francis Hawks, Hillsborough N. C.
H. W. Conner, Esq. Lenoir N. C.
Gen. Wm. M. Gorman, Petersburg Va.
Gen. A. Gatlin, Scotch Hall N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Esq. Fayetteville N. C.
Wm. Watson, Esq. Cheraw S. C.
Hon. Wm. Gaston, Newbern N. C.

For particulars address Circulars, Merchants' Hotel, Fayetteville, or the undersigned at Hillsborough.

Hogan & Thompson.

WHOLESALE
Booksellers, Stationers, and Publishers,
No. 39 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCE to their friends and to merchants generally, that they have taken the Store recently occupied by Carey & Hart, for the purpose of transacting their business exclusively at Wholesale. They will continue to publish the Books which they have heretofore issued, and will add to their list from time to time, such new works as may be suitable for the Southern and Western trade.

In consequence of the change in their terms of business, they are enabled to offer

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Papers, &c.

on more favorable terms than heretofore, and they respectfully solicit the attention of all who wish to purchase to their stock, which they will endeavor to render complete in every department of literature.

H. & T. have not only no Travellers, but they employ no Agents, and will not be responsible for debts contracted with any person professing to act for them. They say this because they have been informed that some persons are in the habit of representing themselves as their Agents, and they wish it to be distinctly understood that they will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person as their Agent, unless he has a written authority for the same.

H. & T. would say to the public generally, that they have no connection with any other house in Philadelphia, and that they will not be undersold by any house in the city, as they are determined to do a cash business, and to sell at the smallest profit.

Booksellers in the country buy more than double the amount of stationery for a specific money, and a large portion of that amount. There is not a doubt in the country, who visits Philadelphia, who would be induced to buy those articles of us, if we could but convince them that they could save money by doing so. H. & T. believe they are offering an inducement which will gladly be embraced by those who make their purchases in Philadelphia. Those who reside in the country and will be entitled to the same rates as are set forth in the circular, if they say so in their letter. If not, they will be charged the usual rates. The object of H. & T. is to make it for the interest of every merchant in the country to come to Philadelphia to purchase his goods, and they are confident that if they can succeed in convincing them of the fact, they will not be disappointed in the result.

Terms—Cash on delivery of the goods, or approved paper at 6 months from date, payable in Philadelphia.

Dec. 28, 1847. 100-3m

A superior article new crop Molasses, in hhds. and barrels, for sale by the gallon.

Just received and for sale by
B. ROWAN & SON.
Jan'y 31, 1848. 100-2w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

Sarah Ledbetter, ex. William Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, Mirilla Vaughan, and Hannah Burr,

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Prevat, Martha Stallions, Jefferson Burr and Mary his wife, Anderson Vaughan, and Hannah Burr, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity for the county of Anson, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1847, and 71st year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

Pr. adv. $3 25. 100-6w

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feby 1, 1848. 1600tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt. E. P. GUION.

Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, flow water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Two Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONEY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on January 1st 47. Having received the very liberal patronage from the public for the very liberal patronage from the public for the very liberal patronage from the public for

gle sense assures us of their existence. We predict the result of a chemical experiment that we have repeated a hundred times, with less certainty than we foretell the conjunction of planets. The astronomer can compute with unerring precision the courses of the stars in all past and all coming time, but no seer can tell whether favorable or adverse breezes will impel the ship that this day ventures forth upon the uncertain deep. We know at what angle the rays of the sun will strike a given point of the earth's surface, an hour, a month, or a century hence, but we cannot foresee whether those rays will be intercepted by a cloud evaporated from the waters of the lake at our feet. The astronomers sent forth to the ends of the earth by the governments of Europe, to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, departed for their distant posts, with entire certainty that the phenomenon would happen at the time indicated by their calculations; but what were their anxieties lest terrestrial vapors, whose path no man knoweth, should obscure the disks of the heavenly bodies, whose movements were a subject of such intense scientific interest! * * Science has dispelled the fears of a concussion between planets, and taught us that even the erratic and threatening comet, so long an object of terror and dismay, is a harmless visitant; but it argues on uncertain probabilities, when it assures us, that the ground on which we build with fancied security, because it has lain undisturbed for a thousand years, shall not to-morrow be convulsed and rent by an earthquake, or overwhelmed by fiery ashes and molten rock from a new-born va cano.

"It is not alone our acquaintance with the spontaneous action of nature, that is subject to the anomalous law I have stated. The history of our own times, the motives of the actors in the busy scenes in which we ourselves participated, the sudden revolutions in public opinion, are riddles inexplicable to most observers; but Champollion has written the lives of Pharaohs who were forgotten before the age of Herodotus, and a Niebuhr can refute the narratives of a Livy, and evolve true history out of a mass of sleepless fictions, twenty centuries after every contemporaneous witness has perished. * * We cannot even retrace the half of our voluntary, and therefore necessarily conscious, processes. Each of the ten thousand movements of the flying fingers, that execute upon a keyed instrument a rapid and complicated piece of music, obeys an independent exertion of the will; but what mind can bring into distinct consciousness the successive steps of this swift series of mutiplied volitions? Who can understand the mysterious sympathy, by whose operation the blind arm of the practised slinger hurls the stone, or the well skilled archer speeds the arrow, to the mark on which his eye is fixed?

"The anxious inquirer is doomed to sit down in desponding ignorance of all which is present to him in time or space. He shall forever grope, with straining eyeballs fixed on lights twinkling in the distance, blind meanwhile to the rocks that topple over his head and the pitfalls which threaten his footsteps. He is familiar with the republics of Greece and Rome, ignorant of his own; at home among the stars, a stranger upon earth; unable precisely to measure a yard, yet computing the distance of Saturn; to weigh a scruple, yet calculating the specific gravity of Herschel; knowing not the ingredients which enter into his own nourishment, yet decomposing the sunbeam.

* * "It was said of one of the greatest of lawyers, with not less of philosophical truth than of rhetorical beauty, that 'his learning had passed out of his memory into his judgment.' Decided cases, the resolutions of eminent jurists upon particular states of fact, had vanished from his recollection, but the principles of the science of law had become a part of his legal discretion, and conclusions, at which others arrived by a painful comparison of recorded authorities, were to him a matter of intuitive perception. We may indeed admit, that the knowledge of a pregnant fact, the appreciation of its relations to past and future phenomena, though we are limited to the comprehension of its proximate causes, or rather occasions, and its immediate consequences, and are therefore unable to refer it to its proper law, is not without some beneficial effect upon our mental constitution. But the effects of this confined knowledge influence only the healthy action of the mind, not its organization, while the recognition of a principle is to the mind what the assimilation of ailment is to the bodily frame.—It not only upholds and sustains it, but contributes to its growth and development, energizes it, informs it with itself, enters into its essence, and becomes connatural with it.

"Precisely to determine the spirit, the essential character, and the ultimate influence of the total intellectual activity of any age, is a problem too complicated, and involving too many elements of uncertain value, to admit of contemporaneous solution. The mind fails to grasp a whole so vast, so multifarious, and no human sagacity can compute the result of the hundred forces acting with such unequal intensity, and in so various directions. Time must first do its work, and consign to merited oblivion nine-tenths of the recorded products of mental labor in any given period, before the philosopher can venture to pronounce upon the actual significance and effect of the remaining tithe, which has survived because it was animated by some ethereal spark of vital truth. The better influences, appealing to the reason rather than the understanding, the conscience rather than the passions, are at all times comparatively few in number, and slow in making their way to the commanding positions which they are destined finally to attain. For the hour their effect appears to be null, they are neutralized by short-lived opposing forces of greater immediate intensity, and the age seems given over to the dominion of false philosophy and self-seeking passion. For this reason the wise and good man is commonly *laudator temporis acti*, wont to exalt past times, and disparage his own. He is perplexed with the thousand problems that are propounded to-day, and forgotten, unsolved, to-morrow; startled by new discoveries, which threaten to shake his faith in old realities, stunned by the clamors of fools wrangling over their baubles, and shocked by the levity with which bold reformers apply the axe to time-honored institutions and reverend usages. He compares the abiding good which redeems to us from former times with the predominant and ever-shadowing evils of his own, forgetting that antiquity, too, had its phantoms and its delusions, its selfish philosophy and its false prophecy, and despairing of the good harvest, which, though parched with drought and mixed with tares, shall yet be reaped from the seed himself and other like-minded teachers have sown. * * We are apt to imagine that great thinkers, whether expressing themselves in authorship or in action, have been as conspicuous in their own day as in ours, and because we read but a dozen authors of a former century, that their contemporaries read no more. But if we consult the private memoirs of the scholars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we shall find that they complained as loudly as we of the multitude and worthlessness of new books. * * In the literature of America, we seem to see abundant promise of rich contributions to the elucidation of the highest themes which can occupy the faculties of mortal man. The American intellect combines the speculative propensities of the German, with the practical tendencies of the English mind. Public opinion, and the unrestricted liberty of the press, permit the freest discussion of all the topics of greatest interest to humanity, and among the great number of our original and independent thinkers, who are devoted to the solution of the most important finite problems, some cannot fail to strike out "Truths that wake to perish never."

[The Discourse contains a very thoughtful and interesting comment upon "the famous Baconian aphorism, Knowledge is Power," but our trespass upon the readers of the Observer has attained its proper limit long since, and we hasten to a close, in concession we beg to direct attention to the Peroration; survey it has a sublime repose and dignity, bearing the glorious opening and lofty progress of the Discourse; the calm setting of a bright morn and clear day.]

"For the age of the wise men has another compensation. It has been wisely ordered, that the sense of material beauty in the myriad forms of spontaneous nature and formative art, is the last developed of all the powers of sensuous perception. It cannot arrive at its full perfection, until the advancement of the "material force" allows to the pure intelligence its due supremacy over the physical energies, and the sense to which the impressions of visible beauty are addressed has been educated and disciplined by long, and perhaps unconscious æsthetical cultivation. We say unconscious cultivation, for in this school of life one great teacher often disguises her lessons. Of all our organs, the eye is the most susceptible of culture, and it is the one for whose involuntary training nature has made the largest provision. Untaught newborn vision distinguishes but outline and color, and it is long o servation, alone, that gives the perception of the relief which springs from the distribution of light and shade, the notions of distance and relative position, and the estimate of comparative magnitudes. Thus for mere, fleeting experience carries her pupil. But the ethereal perception of beauty is a product of the period when strengthening intellect has acquired its full dominion over instructed passion, the superadded fruit of liberal culture, and attains to its ripeness, save under the rays of an autumnal sun. Nature has thus reserved for the sober eye of age the most intelligent appreciation, and the most exquisite enjoyment, of the choicest of her seasons gifts, and the evening of the scholar who hath made his life a discipline is cheered with the most ennobling contemplations of the world of intellect, and gifted with the most exalted pleasures of the world of sense."

ZETA.

SUPREME COURT

The arguments of Counsel having closed, the Court has begun to deliver its Opinions. Opinions have been given in the following Cases, viz:

By Ruffin, C. J., in Spencer *v.* Hunsucker, from Moore, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Reeves, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Court below. Also, in Margom *v.* Haskett from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Daniel, from Person, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below.

By Daniel, J., in Smith *v.* Andrew, from Bladen, reversing the judgment below. Also, in Wessing *v.* Wright, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also, in State *v.* Andrews and Evans, from Baden, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Court below. Also, in State *v.* Patrick and Hooper, from Caswell, declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court.

By Nash, J., in Poole *v.* Ehringhaus, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Wesson *v.* Austin, in Equity from Yancey, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in State on relation of Hibbard *v.* Wall's Executors from Richmond, reversing the judgment below.

Raleigh Register.

We understand that the youngest son of Mr. Wesley Moon of this County, was so seriously burnt, on Wednesday the 19th instant, that it terminated in death. The child had but just left the house and gone to the kitchen, when its clothes by some means took fire. There was no person in the kitchen at the time, but the child; its screams attracted the attention of one of the family, who ran the distance of some 70 or 80 yards and threw a pail of water over him, thus extinguishing the fire; but it was too late for the rescue of the unfortunate child. Its clothes were literally burnt off—the whole surface of the body was burnt to a crisp, and the skin peeled off. In this situation it lingered until Saturday last, when it died.

Pittsborough Communicator.

Death of John Winston Jones.—We regret to announce that the Hon. John Winston Jones, formerly Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, and more recently Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, died in Chesterfield on the 29th ult.

Prentiss, of the Louisville Journal, says pointedly:—"A little over forty years ago, Aaron Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason for undertaking to raise within the limits of the United States the means of wresting Mexico from the dominion of Spain. It was treason *then* to dream of the conquest of Mexico, but it is *now* the height of patriotism to undertake it!" Prentiss is right, for the conquest of Mexico, and not the dismemberment of the Union, was Burr's real object.

The U. S. Mint and Branches coined during the year 1847, in gold, silver, and copper, the sum of $22,655,671 69.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE, JAN. 29.

Late and Important from Mexico.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO

Safety of Col. Withers' Command—Rumors of Peace—Capture of Gens. Valencia and Torrejon and other Mexican Officers—Attempt at Insurrection in the City of Mexico—Skirmish between the Rangers and Guerillas—Supposed death of Padre Jaranta—Peña y Peña again President, &c. &c.

The U. S. steam ship Edith arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 20th inst. By her we have received our letters and files from the city of Mexico to the 13th instant and from Vera Cruz to the date of the sailing. The most important feature of the intelligence by this arrival relates to the rumors of peace and an attempted insurrection in the city of Mexico.

Col. Withers' command, about which our last advices left some anxiety on the public mind, arrived in safety at Real del Monte.

A detachment under Col. Wynkoop captured General Valencia and his aid, and Col. Arrista, at the hacienda of the former, on the 1st inst. Col. Wynkoop was in pursuit of Jaranta and Rea at the time. These escaped him a few hours only.—Gen. Valencia and Col. Arrista were released on parole.

Cols. Torrejon, Minon and Gaona were shortly afterwards captured near Puebla, by Dominguez, Captain of the Mexican spy company in the service of the U. S.

Gen. Cadwalader's command, consisting of the 4th Artillery, 6th, 8th, and 11th Infantry, left the city of Mexico on the 31 inst. for Tehuca. The troops were in fine spirits at the prospect of active service once more. They had reached Lerma at the last accounts, without molestation.

On the 1st inst. Major Tambero arrived in Mexico from Real del Monte with a detachment of the 9th Infantry and twenty dragoons, in charge of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bars—a part of the assessment levied upon the State and Federal District of Mexico.

The utmost quiet prevailed in the city of Mexico at that date. Mexican Commissioners has offered a plan of peace—based upon Mr. Trist's propositions at Tacubaya—which had been sent on to Washington city. The ultimatum from the *ultimatum* offered by Mr. Trist, was supposed to be a demand for $50 000 000 for the territory proposed to be surrendered to the United States.

In a letter from Tepic, dated the 14th December, 1847, it is said, that news had reached Mazatlan that 500 rancheros of Costanza had attacked the Americans who were in possession of La Paz and San Jose, had defeated them and set fire to those places. On the 24 three American vessels had left Mazatlan to render assistance, and this occurrence would prolong the blockade of San Blas.

The Edith brought over the bodies of Col. McIntosh, Capt. McKenzie, Capt. Thornton, and 24 other officers who have fallen or died in the service.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 12, 1848.

It is supposed by some that there will be a movement to-day, (Sunday) of the cities still in the possession of the enemy. For commonsense reasons best, perhaps, of appearances in favor of the progress now making to assist the Mexican Government to get rid of the Spanish element in the Congress of the Government, of Queretaro or some exception from the jurisdiction, or to create more causes of a necessity by making good your conquests until the result of the proposition is known.

A number of deserters from Washington arrived yesterday with Col. Dominguez, and it is positive that an onward movement may be ordered. How is rendered sure. There is little, if any, probability of peace terms being offered to our progress. There is not at any one point that I can obtain sufficient men and it only suppose to rest one thousand of our soldiers.

I regret to say there is a great deal of sickness among the four volunteer regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, which Gen Butler commanded to the city. The measles, the mumps and the diarrhœa are the prevailing diseases, and on an average one-half the men in the four regiments are a fit for duty.

We have news to-day from Queretaro. Arrieta, who was elected President after Santa Anna's resignation, has gone out of office, the term having expired, and Peña y Peña, by right of his office as Chief Justice, at present fills the vacant chair, or has been elected President—I cannot positively learn which, but I am inclined to believe the former. He has declared that he will pursue the policy of Arrieta, who is supposed to be favorable to peace.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan 13, 1848.

On Monday last, the commander in chief was informed of a movement designed here to attack the quarters of the officers of the army, and, if possible to take them prisoners or kill them. The plan was, that the population, or so much of it as could be induced to take part in the conspiracy, should rise, and, assisted by a body of guerillas which were to enter the city at a certain hour, make the attack. During the day the commander-in-chief informed all the chief officers of the intended attacks, designated rallying points for the different regiments, and made every disposition necessary to defeat the insurrection. At night scarcely a Mexican was to be seen in the streets—showing that the whole population had a knowledge of what was to be attempted. The precaution adopted, it is supposed, prevented an attempt to execute the plan. The projectors of the insurrection were either blind to the effects of their plan, or foreseeing them, must have been utterly reckless as to the consequences which would result to their own countrymen; for if the attempt had been made, there is not an officer in the army, not excepting the commander-in-chief himself, who could have restrained the troops from sacking the city. During the night, Lieutenant Baker of the 9th Indiana regiment, commanding a patrole, came in sight of two carts near the Piazza de Torro, in the south eastern part of the city, one of which, containing one hundred stand of arms, he captured; the other he was unable to come up with before it was placed in concealment.—Whether Gen. Scott has the names of the parties who organized the plot, or not, I do not know; but it is pretty well understood that the chief conspirators are among the soldiers of the Mexican army, who assumed citizen's dress when our army entered the city, and have remained here since. A few days may reveal more in relation to the matter.

You will, perhaps, learn before this reaches you, of a similar attempt at Puebla, which the promptitude and determination of Col. Childs nipped in the bud.

Yesterday Col. Hays and some of his men had a brush with Padre Jaranta, at a place called San Juan, some twenty or thirty miles from here. Although the guerrillas far exceeded the Texans, they did not wait for more than the first charge, but fled in great confusion. Jaranta was seen to fall from his horse, which, together with his lance and cloak, fell into the hands of Col. Hays. His saddle was bloody, from which it is inferred that a reverend scoundrel was killed.

At last accounts Santa Anna was at Tehuacan, in the State of Puebla. He has with him a large number of chiefs and officers, and appears to be awaiting the action of the Mexican Congress.

A Mexican officer has been detected in endeavoring to induce the soldiers to desert. A Court was trying him. If convicted he will probably be executed.

The 11th Infantry had robbed the Convent at Tobuca, in which they were quartered, of its gold vessels, and were sent back by Gen. Cadwalader to Lerma.

Capt. Irwin of the army died in the city of Mexico, and Capt. Kane'ly, of Ohio volunteers, committed suicide at Rio Frio.

The number of licensed gambling houses in the city has been increased from three to ten, and the price of license raised to $1000 a month.

A soldier belonging to the 1st Dragoons was hung on Wednesday at the Penoguate for murdering a Mexican. The Murder was a most unprovoked one, and there is no doubt he deserved his fate. He died in a state of half insanity, raving and cursing.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

A report had reached Saltillo by express from a source said to be entitled to credit, that Gen. Bustamente, at the head of 10,000 Mexicans, was marching from San Luis upon Saltillo. The report even particularizes the points whence the troops had been raised; but so frequent are reports upon that line, that this one obtained but little credit.

An officer of the Virginia Regiment, writing from Camp Buena Vista, in Mexico, says:—

"A military occupation of Mexico would be an expensive operation to our Government, and wholly bootless for any just national ends and objects; while its conquest and incorporation, with its mongrel, depraved, and ignorant population, could not prove otherwise than ruinous to our free institutions—and an unmitigated curse to us."

A LETTER FROM HON. JOHN McLEAN

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in this State, and has been furnished us for publication. The opinions of our distinguished men, upon the war and the means of ending it, should be known. Judge McLean occupies a high official position, and has been named, and has many friends in the several States, for the Presidency. His opinions and suggestions will be highly appreciated, and tend to direct the public attention to the ruinous consequences of this war:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

My Dear Sir: To all human appearance the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico; and I think that Congress, when it again assembles have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should vest upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills the army should be so raised as to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

Unless Congress will refuse to issue any more Treasury notes. The notes to be issued, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an extension would constitute a Government bank, controlled and managed by a party Administration. We have now fifteen millions of Treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly as possible.—Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent. interest, and if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the Administration resort to a system of taxation, which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in twenty days, and I pray God that they may do it.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

GENERAL TAYLOR

In reply to a complimentary remark recently in New Orleans, General Taylor, after ascribing the honor of his great victories to the gallant soldiers whom it has been his good fortune to command, added: "To me the regret remains that these triumphs were deficient in the crowning glory which I had most at heart—to conquer a peace. It would be as honorable (he continued) to the United States in her FORBEARANCE, as it would be to Mexico in her SUBMISSION to settle the vexed question which divides them, by the recognition of a boundary, which, in the permanency of its location, will insure PERPETUAL PEACE between two contiguous Republics, whose interest it is to preserve the most friendly and neighborhood relations."

These are the sentiments of a Statesman as well as of a Soldier—of one who, though his profession be that of arms, is not insensible to the evils and horrors of war—who, though the conqueror, is not devoid of all sympathy for the vanquished—who, though aware of the POWER of his countrymen to dictate to the prostrate foe such terms as they may be pleased to enforce, has yet some regard for justice and right. It shows beyond all question, that he is opposed not only to the subjugation of Mexico, but also to exacting her submission to HUMILIATING conditions as the price of peace. They are the sentiments of a wise Statesman, as well as of a gallant Hero. He may be accused of "moral treason" by the parasites of the Administration, and of "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" by those carpet-knights who were seated in their comfortable parlors while he was illustrating the annals of his country by his gallant feats of arms. But such poisoned javelins recoil, as they fall harmless to the ground from the veteran's breast. Presidents and Secretaries and Legislators, who can, at a safe distance, "look upon blood and carnage with composure," may take a lesson in humanity as well as in moderation, from the hero of Buena Vista.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE ROBBER'S DOCTRINE.

We were shocked at the unblushing avowal and justification, by the Senatorial organ of the Administration, Mr. Sevier, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of the monstrous doctrine that *when we cannot get territory by purchase we should take it by force*, if we can. We intended to comment on this declaration; but find the work so much better done by the National Intelligencer, that we copy the following article entire:—

ACQUISITION *of desired territory by Force, without regard to Right, the ruling Principle of the Administration, boldly and publicly avowed.*

Within a few days past some developments have been made, on the floor of the Senate, not a little startling to those who have been accustomed to regard a pervading morality as the only foundation for national greatness, and to believe that apparent prosperity, built on the violation of justice, must be of short duration.

It has heretofore been our duty to animadvert with freedom on the measures of the Administration; and while seeking to demonstrate that these measures, however attempted to be masked under colorable pretexts, were intrinsically unrighteous and unjust, we supposed that this fact, if established, would have some tendency to arrest the Administration in its course.—But now the thin disguises with which it was attempted to veil the policy of war, of rapine, and of murder, are thrown away, and the plunder, devastation, and seizure of subjugated provinces, from no other motive than cupidity or selfish aggrandizement, is openly avowed as the ruling principle of those in power.

We ask no other proof of this assertion than an attentive perusal of the debate in the Senate of the United States, taken from the official report of their proceedings, and published in this day's paper.

It will be seen, from this debate, that while Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, held up for instant in the wisdom, justice, forbearance, and moderation which had characterized the administration of President Jefferson, in the numerous differences which it encountered with foreign Powers, and especially in the threatening crisis which resulted in the peaceful acquisition of Louisiana, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations openly avowed that the conquest and permanent occupation of just so much of Mexico as we thought expedient was the object of the Administration, and that a principle placing the weak in the power of the strong, and leading to perpetual wars and universal conquest, was the one by which the Democracy of the country had regulated their conduct.

Desiring to justify a principle so revolting by the venerated names of Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations declares: "There are numerous cases, all tending to the same point, that whenever it becomes impracticable [for the United States] to obtain territory to *purchase*, we TAKE it by force. All that stupid controversy lying between Natchez and Baton Rouge was taken possession of IN THAT WAY. And we have done so in all cases, when we could not obtain territory by negotiation; and this course has been pursued throughout the world, in all times, by all Powers. Territories to which we have claim by negotiation we take by force, if we can, and think it expedient to do so."

It is to this principle, thus boldly avowed by the members of the Senate placed in the most responsible situation as the acknowledged and confidential spokesman of the Executive—appreciable as it is to the origin of the war, the motive for its prosecution, and the declared purpose to seize and permanently occupy a neighboring Republic—that we desire to call the sober thoughts and profound reflections of the American people.

Is this true? Have we discarded the distinctions of right and wrong? Are we to inform the nations of the earth that they hold their possessions by no other tenure but our own cupidity and ambition? Is no right of property, no acknowledgment by treaty, no form of government, no territorial boundary, to constitute a limit to our expanding energies? Are we to become a confederacy of pirates and robbers, making our claims and pretensions the only safeguard of other States? Do we set at defiance the principles of morality, the dictates of religion, and the acknowledged code by which all civilized nations profess to regulate their conduct? Are the foundations of our greatness to be the ruins of subjugated States? And is it by power, through fields of blood, that we are hereafter to extend the area of our freedom?

Nor is this all. When once we admit a principle so monstrous to regulate our conduct with foreign States, how long will it be before the morals of the people will be debauched, laws become useless forms, a spirit of universal cupidity be engendered, and every man converting his dwelling into a castle, will be compelled to defend his possessions, his property, and his life by force of arms?

As public journalists, we denounce this savage, ruthless, remorseless principle. It may, indeed, may, it no doubt did, cause the origination and prosecution of this Mexican war. But let us not libel the memory of those who have preceded us. It has no support from the precepts or the example of the Fathers of the Republic, while it is opposed alike by policy, and humanity.

Thus much we have thought proper to say in condemnation of a principle, under the sanction of which it is proposed to seize, to conquer, and to hold the whole of Mexico, as a subjugated province. It will be our purpose, hereafter, to review the manner in which the truths of history have been perverted for the purpose of throwing over this insatiate lust of empire the mantle of venerated names, claimed as the bulwarks of modern Democracy.

P. S. It will be seen, by reference to our summary of Congressional Proceedings, that Mr. Sevier has endeavored to explain away the monstrous declaration which he had made. To our mind, however, it appears to be a highly improbable story. It rather looks as if Mr. Sevier had become satisfied that honest men of all parties revolted at the principle which he avowed, and that his own party and the Administration were not quite ready for so bold a declaration,—though they may still continue to act on the principle thus avowed.

The same principle, in even more gross language, was belched forth in New York a few nights ago, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, by Gen. Sam Houston, the Senator in Congress from Texas, and the nominated candidate of the Locofocos of that interesting region for President of the United States! The N. Y. Commercial gives the following account of his speech:—

"Ex-General Sam Houston appears to have been the principal speaker. Surely never were national morals so openly scouted and national immorality so boldly advocated and defended. After charging it upon the Pilgrim Fathers that from their landing they went on 'cheating the Indians out of their land,' he came to this conclusion—'Now the Mexicans are no better than the Indians, and I see no reason why we should not go in the same course now and take their land.'" A sentiment which, we fear, many of the party entertain, though they are not shameless enough to avow it. Mr. Houston, however, having broken ground, did not stop at this point, but declared that "a mandate from God guided the American people in this war." Well done, "Samivel;" a few more such advocates as yourself for this or any other war, and the moral and religious sense of this community will be sufficiently aroused to demand, and to command, immediate and permanent peace. Indeed the whole tenor of his speech was to teach the most glaring national profligacy—we rather suspect that the old man knew his audience—declaring that Americans considered this whole continent their *birth-right*, and would have it, right or wrong."

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The National Treasury appears to be in a singular state of fog and perplexity. At the beginning of the Session, Congress was informed by the Secretary, that a loan of 18½ millions would be necessary to meet the deficiencies of the present fiscal year; and a bill authorizing such a loan was accordingly reported by the committee of Ways and Means. About the middle of January, however, Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, undertook to refute the theories, and attack the estimates of the report; and his sagacious analysis of the latter led to the detection of an error of near seven millions in the account of moneys received. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, immediately upon the full discovery of this extraordinary blunder, apprised each House of the fact, and recommended a corresponding *reduction* of the projected loan, making it about twelve millions. But, it seems that there was still a very serious miscalculation; for, on Saturday last, the following communication from the acting Secretary was read to the House:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan 29, 1848.

SIR: Since the date of my last communication, fixing the amount of the loan at twelve millions of dollars, a letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed, dated the 21st instant, has been received from the Secretary of War, giving the information that he had submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means set notes to the amount of $3,000,000, since the commencement of the session, in addition to those heretofore submitted; I have, therefore, the honor to request that the loan should be granted for the sum of $15,000,000, which, it is believed, will be all that it will be necessary to ask for during the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

WILLIAM L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop.

The loan has, therefore, after falling from eighteen millions to twelve, mounted up again to sixteen. The new estimates, we are informed, have been made since the beginning of the session, but then they are for the present fiscal year, to which the original estimates applied, and disclose the fact that *those* were just $3 999,000 *too low.*—*Richmond Times.*

The remains of Col. Louis D. Wilson, of the 12th Infantry, U. S. A., are daily expected in this city from Vera Cruz, whence they were recently shipped; and Col. Henry T. Clark and William Norfleet, Esq., the delegation from Edgecombe county, North Carolina (his native county) are here waiting their arrival.

On the call for volunteers Col. Wilson raised and commanded company A, North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, and was with his company at Saltillo when he received the appointment of Colonel of the 12th Regiment, one of the newly raised ten regiments. He reached Vera Cruz in July on his way to join his regiment; and, equipped, was to have commanded Major Lally's train; but the day previous to its departure was prostrated with the yellow fever, of which he died on the 12th of August last. Though he had not the envious distinction of falling in the arms of victory, yet his life was no less honorably sacrificed in the cause of his country. His whole career had been spent in the public service. He was for a long time Chairman of the County Court of Edgecombe; for twenty years her delegate in the Legislature; and in 1845 President of the Senate. He left his high civil station, a wide circle of admiring friends, and the luxuries of an ample private fortune, for the severe duties of the camp; and at his death bequeathed to the poor of his county an estate of $40,000.—*Ch'n Mercury.*

Taylor meetings in Wilmington.—Two meeting were holden in this town last week by those who are favorable to the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency of the United States. The first on Thursday night, was merely a preliminary one, and was not very fully attended, but that of Friday evening was in numbers and spirit worth speaking of. It was a reminder of those held in the same place, (the Masonic Hall,) in '40 and '44. Thus has the Taylor flag been raised in our midst by an enthusiastic popular movement, and all who would have the satisfaction of sharing in the success to which it is destined, are invited to range themselves around it.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A New Church.—Many of those connected with the Methodist Episcopal congregation in this town, whose residences are remote from the Church, have for their better accommodation, concluded to erect another house of worship. It will be located, we understand, in the Southeastern part of the town, near what is called the Dry Pond. It will be built probably in the course of the Spring.—*Ib.*

Dying for Love.—A gallant old Scotch officer was narrating the unfortunate history of an early friend who had been jilted by a fickle beauty in favor of the Duke of A——, and he concluded his story thus, in tone of much emotion—"Poor fellow! he never got over it. No, sir! it was the death of him." And then, after a pause of much pathos, he added, with a faltering voice—"He did not live above fifteen years after it."

To the Whigs of Richmond County.

We are authorized and requested to state, that a meeting of the Whigs of Richmond county will be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on Saturday next the 12th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig State Convention. Feby 5, 1848.

N. C. Argus please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Meeting of the Whigs of Moore, in the Town of Carthage, on the 29th of January, D. M. R. McIntosh, Esq. in the Chair, and C. H. Dowd Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the ability, fidelity, and impartiality with which our Executive, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, has discharged all the high and important trusts reposed in him by the people of North Carolina, and that we will by the people of North Carolina, and that we will retire from the Executive Chair with renewed claims to our confidence and regard.

2d *Resolved*, That we approve of the Convention to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 22d of February, to select a candidate for Governor of the State, and that the Chairman appoint three Delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

3d. *Resolved*, That this meeting will express its preference in favor of one of the distinguished statesmen whose names have been mentioned in connection with that office; but that we do not confine to the Convention into a mere committee of ratification; we are members, and to us it is our choice to select the man whose claims and qualifications, under existing circumstances, may preponderate.

Under the 2d Resolution, the following Delegates were appointed, and the Chairman added to the number:

H. C. McLean, J. H. Dargan, M. C. Garner, Wesley McIver, D. McKinnon, Esq., W. D. McDugald, H. Leach, A. Gray, Esq., C. C. McCranmore, D. McKenzie, John Brown, jr., D. Sinclair, Esq., B. Coffin, Gen. W. D. Dowd, Jr., J. A. Summers, Dr. S. C. Bruce, C. H. Dowd, D. E. Cameron, Dr. M. Street, Dr. R. K. Smith, A. McCampbell, Esq., Thos. Rockwell, Henry and J. C. Jackson.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Argus.

D. M. R. McINTOSH, Chm.

C. H. DOWD, Sec'y.

I. O. O. R.—Cape Spring Lodge, No. 23, I. O. O. F. will be opened in due form in the Hall over the store of Messrs. Gilmer & Co. on Thursday evening, at four o'clock, P. M. By order of the N. G.

The following are the officers elected for the present quarter:

JOHN WATKINS, N. G.
WILLIAM GILMER, V. G.
JAS. R. ERICSON, Sec'y.
JOHN J. PHILLIPS, P. Sec'y.
C. S. ANDERSON, Treas.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Rep.
JAS. SCOTT, Alt.
W. J. LAYTON, Rep.
H. C. McLEAN, Alt.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA

NEW YORK, February 2.

The Acadia sailed from Liverpool on the 15th of January, and consequently brings intelligence fifteen days later than that brought by the Caledonia.

There have been more failures in London and Glasgow, as well as on the continent, but they are of not much importance. The unsatisfactory state of the British revenue has wholly counteracted the tendency to improvement that was beginning to be felt in mercantile affairs. The colonial markets still remained in a languishing condition.

There was still a further decline in cotton, quotations being from 1-16d. to ⅛d. lower than quotations by the Caledonia.

Best American flour, 29s. 6d. to 30s.

Indian Corn has declined 3s. per quarter, and corn meal 1s. per bbl.

Provisions were not in demand, and the tendency of prices downward.

The money market had improved, and consols advanced from 85¾ to 87¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England was over twelve millions sterling.

Abdel Kader has surrendered to the French forces in Algiers.

The Queen of Spain is not expected to live.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.

Cotton has declined an average of one-eighth per lb. Sales during the week ending the 13th inst. to 25,500 bales—the market, however, closes with an improving tendency.

POLK IN 1826 AGAINST POLK IN 1848.—In 1826 Jas K. Polk, then a Representative in Congress, voted that President Adams should be required to communicate to the House certain information respecting the Panama Mission; and voted and spoke against allowing Mr. Adams any discretion in the matter. He voted and spoke for a peremptory call, such a call as is now termed by the Locofocos an "insult" to the President.

In 1848, President Polk refuses to an act such a call, and his followers uphold him in the refusal, and abuse the Whigs for making the call.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated

"MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan 22, 1848.

"We had a great Taylor meeting here on the 8th instant, a great number of persons in attendance. Three distinguished gentlemen who have been connected with the Democratic party, took part in the meeting, each making a speech on the occasion. You may rely upon it, Gen. Taylor will carry Alabama; and I, as a native of the good old North State, hope that the friends of Taylor will be up and doing in that State—and when the election comes on, roll him up a majority of Ten or Fifteen Thousand votes. One mass meeting, to form an Electoral Ticket pledged to the support of Gen. Taylor, will come off the first Monday in June next."

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement for riding the ensuing Spring Circuits:

1. Edenton,	Judge Settle.
2. Newbern,	" Dick.
3. Raleigh,	" Caldwell.
4. Hillsborough,	" Pearson.
5. Wilmington,	" Bailey.
6. Salisbury,	" Manly.
7. Morganton,	" Battle.

Register.

The Senate has rejected the nomination made by the President, of the famous Kit Carson, who accompanied Col. Fremont in his exploring expeditions, to be Lieutenant of Dragoons, on the ground that it was overslaughing three or four gallant young West Pointers, who had distinguished themselves in Mexico. Mr. Benton, it is said, takes it in high dudgeon Carson being a protege and friend of Fremont, and therefore a favorite of his father's in-law.

Maine U. S. Senator.—The Bangor Whig says:—"It seems now to be understood in Maine that the President requested of Gov. Dana to appoint the Hon. Nathan Clifford to fill the vacancy in the Senate, to which he saw fit to appoint Mr. Moar, of this city. The Saco Union speaks of this as a matter which has clearly leaked out. It goes to show the President would like to bring his power to bear upon the States, and to hold in his own hand, with a despot's grasp, even the State appointments."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1848.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce, that Tuesday, the 22d of February, has been agreed on for holding A WHIG CONVENTION in this City, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, to be voted for in August next, *vice* His Excellency Gov. Graham.

The Whig Convention.—Besides the meeting in Moore county, the proceedings of which will be found in this paper, we see that Person county has nominated Mr. Stanly, and appointed 24 Delegates to the Convention. Gov. Graham was complimented with a resolution of thanks for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties.

The Whig National Convention.—We are pained to learn from Washington, that the Whig meeting of members of Congress came to the almost unanimous decision, that a National Convention ought to be held, for the selection of candidates for President and Vice President. About just members attended the meeting—Mr. Mangum of the State presiding. Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, in a long speech, urged the advantage of running Gen. Taylor independent of a convention, and by the simple primary organization of the people. The Whigs generally, however, decided in favor, as 10 to 1,—were in favor of a Convention, and of Gen. Taylor's acceptance, *as a Whig*, of the nomination of that body.

That is precisely our individual opinion and wishes. We know Gen. Taylor to be a Whig, but there is a disposition among the Locos to represent him as a no-party man; and if they can succeed in persuading any portion of the Whigs that this false representation is true, they will thus reduce its votes, if not altogether defeat his election. For this reason, as well as because a Convention is essential to secure unity of action on both the Presidential and Vice Presidential, we are decidedly in favor of a Convention, and speculate no excuses. We hope and believe, that that Convention will nominate Gen. Taylor, and that Gen. Taylor will accept that nomination, and "toss pot down the throat" of the Locos on all parties.

Why such a prospect leaves us, we may refer the assurance of the Richmond Whig that "ALL WOOL is white". And that other Whig party of the Union will move in solid column to the great work before them—the redemption of the country from the grossest imposition by which any nation, having the semblance of popular institutions, has ever yet been enslaved. This is an object, which must make all who feel as deep importance; and we have the strongest assurance, that, in view of its magnitude, the Whigs are coming nearer together every day, sacrificing personal preferences as nothing in comparison, and pledging themselves to go for THE WHIG CANDIDATE, whoever may be selected by the voice of the party for that high and honorable post.

The Washington Journal quotes the following passage from Mr Badger's speech in reply to Hon. Mr. Bagby, that Mr. B. had declared that he would vote any more men or money for the war.

"Well, sir, be it so, as I do, that the necessary exercise of the war power, for obtaining the means which are required by this bill, will be to enable the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, to take possession of the whole of Mexico, I cannot vote for it. I am opposed to conquering territories."

This passage is found in the first manuscript report of the Speech. But in the authorized report, as corrected by Mr. Badger, the last sentence is, I am informed, to augmenting the forces for such a purpose." That does the language of the speech, as spoken, is evident, because it conforms to its whole tenor, and is necessary to the completeness of the sentence. But no more direct testimony. We have only quote from Mr. Badger, adducing what, owing to the then position of the Reporters in the gallery, the speech was very inaccurately reported, and asking that we should delay its publication till he could correct it. The failure of the mails prevented our seeing this letter in time, the manuscript version of the speech being published before it came to hand.

Our Literary readers will thank our correspondent "Zeta," for introducing them to the admirable Discourse of the Hon. Mr. Mack of Vermont, the eloquent extracts from which will be found on our first page.

Counterfeit S. C. Notes.—Large amounts of well executed counterfeit $ 20 Notes on the Bank of Georgetown are in circulating. In the counterfeit, the XX on the face of the bill is in an engraved circular ground, while the engraved ground in the genuine is somewhat oblong. The name of D. L. McKay, is written in a larger hand in the counterfeit than in the genuine. The paper of the counterfeit bill is much inferior to that of the genuine, and of a darker color. The XX's are smaller in size than in the genuine, and the impression is not so clear.

Bagby and Courtenay.—Mr Soule, Locofoco has been elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March 1849, in place of Mr. Johnson, the present Whig member.

The discussions which have followed this election exhibit a shocking case of successful Bribery. It appears that the Whigs had a majority of 2 on joint ballot, but when the election came on one Whig member, Isaac A. Myles, was absent. He was sent for, but could no where be found.—Another Whig, Mr. Bridson, voted for the Locofoco candidate; and one Loco threw a scattering vote. Such was the result of two ballotings. On the third, Mr. Soule was nominated as the Locofoco candidate instead of Slidell, and thereupon four Whigs deserted their party and voted for Soulé electing him by a vote of 67 to 61.

The election and its attendant circumstances produced great excitement, of course. In the House the following proceedings took place:—

"Mr Jones, of Jefferson, rose and said, as it was current & reported that a member of this House in absconding himself on Monday last was influenced by corrupt motives, he felt it his duty to give a statement of a conversation he had with the member whose name is so freely used by the public, in order that the House might take what action on it it might deem proper. Mr Jones then furnished the following written statement:

"The Hon Isaac A. Myles, in a conversation with me on Saturday evening, stated that four negroes had been offered him not to vote for a Whig U. S. Senator. The gentleman in the conversation was speaking of the election by the Legislature of a Senator on the following Monday. He did not state by whom the offer was made. He further stated in the same conversation, that he was told that he had two negro boys and a woman, which was sufficient for him, and that he wished to preserve his conscience pure, as a good conscience was worth more than property."

Mr. Pile then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the statement made by the member from the parish of Jefferson, a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire whether a breach of the privileges of this House has been committed, or attempted to be committed, by any improper act on the part of the members of this House, or others, to influence any member to vote for a particular candidate for United States Senator, or to abstain from voting, at the election on the 24th of January; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be directed to report the result of their inquiry to this House.

"Mr. Moise rose and seconded the resolution. He said that, on the part of the democratic party, he wished the Speaker would appoint but one democratic member on the committee when raised. If, said Mr. M., there had been any corruption in the late election for Senator, the democratic party knew nothing about it, and had taken no part in the transaction.

"Mr. Duncan of Orleans, said that he rose to respond in part to the remarks of the member from Plaquemines. He was well convinced that the democratic party, as such, had no hand in this transaction; but that it was due to the honor of the House, to the purity of elections, to the absent member (Mr. Myles) and to the constituents of that member, that this business should be fully and frankly examined; that if any citizen of this State had been guilty of so foul and base a crime he should be dragged to the bar of this House and visited with the severest punishment known to the laws. He hoped that the Speaker would appoint the usual number of democrats on the committee.

"After a few remarks from Messrs. Larue and Wolder, the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker announced the committee should consist of the following gentlemen: Messrs Pile, McVea, Keene, Smith of Natchitoches, and Mills."

In the Senate Chamber, just before that body met, two days after the election, a fight took place between two members, Messrs. Parham and Martin.

The following, from the Mobile Advertiser, is the latest news we have on this subject:—

The Last One.—At last accounts from New Orleans, the miserable *Myles*—who was paid to play traitor to the Whig party in the election of United States Senator, by his absence—had not been found. Here the creature ever since his face against among honorable men? If so, shame has no blush. We advise him to hide himself in the caverns of the earth.

The Record's Plea.—We ask the reader's deliberate consideration of the doctrines avowed by two of the leading Locofoco Senators in Congress—by Mr Sevier in the Senate Chamber, though subsequently attempted to be explained away; and by Gen Sam Houston in Tammany Hall, where they were received with loud plaudits,—and no wonder, when we remember the description of the and race which, according to Locofoco authority, usually associates there to manage the affairs of the party. Our readers may be disposed to question the accuracy of the report of Houston's speech—they may imagine that some Whig has misrepresented him—they may not be willing to believe that a Senator in our Congress would unblushingly justify the cheating of Indians out of their lands, and recommend the same process towards Mexico. We know that honest and patriotic men are both to be cheated. But it is nevertheless true. In the "forum" of Tuesday night last we find the official report of Houston's speech, as copied from the N. Y. Globe, the organ of the party in that city, from which we copy the following passages:—

"As to only as to mention's sent and executed pursuit is to get possession along the firmament of heaven, or even as it appears to the naked eye. Aye, sir, Southern people the whole North in extremity of the East continent, and the people whom God has given room here in this land, spread, prevail, and possess throughout the whole territory of this great free republic. * * * The Americans respected this continent as their birthright. * * * You may escape the small pox, but you can never escape the contagion of land-hoving. As sure as you live, it will become a part of your nature.—There's not an American upon earth but who loves land. It is the fact, though I say so only in my coarse and vulgar way. 'Great applause.' Your ancestors, when they landed at Plymouth upon that famous rock, were not long contended with their conscientiousness, but proceeded in their might, and went on progressing at Jamestown, as well as at Plymouth, till all the country was possessed by them. From the first moment they landed, they went on hunting with the Indians, and cheating the s out of their land. Now, the Mexicans are exactly in them land ness, and I see no reason why we should not go on in the same course now, and take their land."

And such lies was received with a "complete avalanche of cheers, waving of hats, &c.," by the 5,000 people said to have been there!! And the Globe, in fact, the Executive organ, declares more than a column of Editorial laudation upon the whole affair, meeting, speakers, speeches, and all!

An enraged writer in the N Y Express says—

"The speech is bad enough, throughout, in many regards, although not worse perhaps than many similar effusions of party, but this passage betrays the utter want of principle, the brazen prodigacy and abandoned recklessness of a common highwayman. To tell us, almost in one breath, that with *God conducting our arms and favoring our efforts*, we must cheat the Mexicans, and so get their lands is certainly one of the most striking instances of blasphemy and levity committed, that I have ever met with;—it is the fitting language of some low suburban corposser, dealing out religion to vice, to his fellow thieves. Supposing what he says concerning the Pilgrims to be true, is a general amounts to this: our forefathers were no saints, therefore, I see no reason why we should not be villains. Such are the political ethics of a United States Senator of the 30th Congress in Congress! Such are the sentiments instrumental to meet approved by a large concourse of the citizens of our "Model Republic!"

And the Express itself says—

"It is one of the fruits of the glorious system of annexation that our lands of national legislation should be occupied—if not, by and by, overrun,—by such men as this! All that a rude unprincipled adventurer has to do is to quit the abodes of civilization, leaving behind him wife and family to shift for themselves, launch forth into the wilderness, divest among the Indian tribes, and, settling down on the frontiers of the nation, project schemes of cheating and robbery, and thereby having laid the foundation of a squatter State, claim to be admitted to the Union, have his claim allowed, on the score of the glorious principle of annexation,—or 'clandestining,' which our new Senator tells us is not to be escaped by border ruffians,—and he holds another star in the blue field of our banner! another Sam Houston in Tammany Hall, and in the Senate of the United States, to inculcate land-loving, landstealing, and land-annexing, as the divinely sanctified destiny of a free republic!

The Cause of the War.—Our readers probably remember the mendacious assertion of the President, in his last Annual Message, that Congress, with great unanimity, had declared the war to exist only the act of Mexico,"—there being, so he said, only 14 negative votes on this question in the House, and only 2 in the Senate. It was a matter for astonishment, that the President of the United States condescended to attempt such a wretched party trick as the representation, that all the Whigs who voted for the bill to appropriate ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand volunteers to the relief of Gen. Taylor from the perilous position in which he was supposed to be placed, also voted, at the same time, *for* the false premise which the Locofoco majority insisted should pass along with it. The President knew—no man can help knowing—that he was misrepresenting the truth in that assertion.

Since the present Whig House, by a vote of 85 to 81, adopted the amendment of Mr. Ashmun, that "the war was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States, (a solemn truth which every honorable and patriotic impulse required them to affirm,) the Locofoco papers have taken up the game begun by the President, and now array in parallel columns the names of those Whigs who voted for the war bill in May 1846 and for the amendment of Mr. Ashmun in 1848, pretending to discover a great inconsistency in the votes. The Augusta Constitutionalist attacked the Georgia members on that false plea, and the Union, &c. &c. reiterate and amplify the attack. The Union, in the course of a long article says, "On the 13th of May, 1846, a bill was passed in the House of Representatives, declaring, in its preamble, that "*by the act of Mexico, war exists between that republic and the United States.*" Recorded in favor of this declaration of the 13th of May, 1846, are many of *the same whig votes* which we now find recorded in favor of the declaration of the 3d of January, 1848, that the war *did not* exist by the act of Mexico, but was "*unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President of the United States!*" Which of their declarations—*both under official oaths*—are we to believe?" And the Union asks, "What is the meaning of this?"

To any honest man the meaning cannot be difficult to arrive at. It means that the Locofocos, from the President down, are endeavoring to palm off upon the public, in the face of perfectly notorious facts to the contrary, another falsehood, as base as that which was affirmed in the preamble to the act of 1846, and with even a meaner motive. The Union knows, as the President and every other moderately informed Locofoco in the wide extent of the land knows, that the Whigs in 1846 did not record their votes "in favor of" the declaration that the war exists by the act of Mexico. They scouted that declaration as false; *they voted against its being incorporated in the bill*, and so did ten Locofoco members, including six of the South Carolina members. They voted for the appropriation of men and money, and that is all they voted "in favor of." No doubt that Preamble was inserted in the hope that the Whigs would be so indignant at the falsehood as to vote against the whole bill, men, money, and all. And deep must have been the mortification of the party when they found that the Whigs generally could not be induced to vote against the men and money for defence, even by the fact that such an ingenious and ingentlemanly advantage was taken. The Whig members were right then, as they are right now. They acted as Patriots then, when they gave all that was asked to relieve and support our gallant army in its peril. They act as Patriots and as honest men now, when they denounce the unconstitutional act of the President in making war without the consent of Congress. Open violations of the Constitution have unfortunately come to be of such frequent occurrence, as not to startle the public as the bare idea of such a thing did even in our younger days. If the President's party happens to be in the ascendant, he may do whatever he pleases with perfect impunity, assured of justification and applause, provided always that the President and the party be Locofocos.

To what wretched shifts is the party driven, when it resorts to so palpable a misrepresentation of the truth—how degraded must they feel in their own consciences, knowing as they do, that every intelligent man in the country, of their own party even, must look with contempt upon the trick and its authors.

Maryland Senator.—Tho. Hun. Jas. A Pearce, Whig, has been re-elected Senator in Congress, for 6 years from March 4, 1849.

The Locofocos tried to defeat, and did delay, the election, by withdrawing from the chamber in a body, leaving less than a quorum, owing to the absence of a few Whig members.

Iowa.—In the Legislature of Iowa the Whigs have a majority in one House and the Locos in the other, the Locos having a majority of one or two on joint ballot. The Whigs have improperly followed the bad example set them a few years ago by the Locofocos in Virginia, Tennessee, and other States, by refusing to go into an election of Senators to Congress. The Union and other Locofocos are of course exceedingly riled against the conduct of the Whigs of Iowa, but unfortunately they justified the conduct of those who commenced this system of defeating the proper action of Legislatures.

Mr Colquitt has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. Gov. Towns will appoint some one of similar politics to fill his place till March 1849, when Mr. Dawson, Whig, will take the seat.

The Secretary of War's official order for the Court of Inquiry in Mexico, was published in New Orleans on the 25th ult., the day on which Mr Cass admitted the fact in the Senate. General Pillow, Col. Duncan, and Gen Scott are all ordered to be tried by it. The Court was to consist of Gen Towson, Gen Cushing, and Colonel Butler, of the Dragoons; with Lieut Hammond as Judge Advocate. It is now stated that Colonel Belknap takes the place of Butler, and Captain Ridgely of Hammond. It is ordered to meet at Perote Puebla it is now said, on the 18th inst.

The order bears date July 13, the anniversary of the Order to Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande.

Sacking Cities.—A writer in the Union, who signs himself "South Carolina," proposes to bring the Mexicans to terms by the following among other modes:—

"Let us levy heavy contributions every where, and make them support our troops, and pay them also. Let us sack a few of their cities—yes, sack them, as Bonaparte did half the cities of Europe; as Wellington did to India and Spain; as the Allies did even Paris partially; as the English did of our own CAPITAL; as all nations must do who make REAL WAR, and aim to *conquer a peace*."

Any one who wishes to see what sacking a city means, would do well to look into history—our eye has fallen first on the account given by Alison of the sacking of Cordova by the French in 1808, which we annex:

"The troops rushed into the town, where hardly any resistance was made, but which, notwithstanding, underwent all the horrors of a place carried by assault. A scene of indescribable horror ensued, fraught with acute but passive suffering to the Spaniards, with lasting disgrace to the French. A universal pillage took place. Every public establishment was sacked, every private house plundered. Armed and unarmed men were slaughtered indiscriminately; women ravished; the churches plundered; even the venerable cathedral, originally the much-loved mosque of the Ommiade Caliphs, which had survived the devastations of the first Christian conquest, six hundred years before, was stripped of its riches and ornaments, and defiled by the vilest debauchery. Nor was this merely the unbridled license of subaltern insubordination: the general-in-chief and superior officers themselves set the first example of a rapacity as pernicious as it was disgraceful; and from the plunder of the treasury and office of consolidation, Dupont contrived to realize above ten millions of reals, or £197,000 sterling. Not content with this hideous devastation, the French general, when the sack had ceased, overwhelmed the city by an enormous contribution. It is some consolation, amid so frightful a display of military license and unbridled cupidity, that a righteous retribution speedily overtook its perpetrators; that it was the load of their public and private plunder which shortly after retarded their retreat along the banks of the Guadalquivir; and that it was anxiety to preserve their ill-gotten spoil which paralyzed their arms in the field, and brought an unheard of disgrace on the French standards."

Col. Fremont.—We have read most of the testimony, and all of the defence in this tedious case, and seeing how effectually Col. Fremont has discredited the Prosecutor, Gen. Kearney, both by Kearney's own contradictions of himself and by other testimony, we do not think it possible that the Court Martial can do otherwise than acquit him.

The following remarkable passage occurs at the close of the defence:—

"I consider these difficulties in California to be a comedy—(very near being a tragedy)—of three errors: *first*, in the faulty orders sent out from this place; *next*, in the unjustifiable pretensions of Gen. Kearny; *thirdly*, in the conduct of the Government in sustaining these pretensions. And the last of these errors I consider the greatest of the three.

"Certainly the difficulties in California ought to be inquired into. But how? Not by prosecuting the subordinate, but the principals; not by prosecuting him who prevented, but him who would have made civil war. But was a crime in me to accept the governorship from Commodore Stockton, it was a crime in him to have bestowed it: and, crime or not, the Government which knew of his intention to appoint me, and did not forbid it, has lost the right of prosecuting either of us."

The Down-Hill Progress.—The Locofoco Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who is so much a confidant of the Administration as to give to what he writes a semi-official character, suggests that the probability is that the President put little or nothing *on paper* of Mr. Slidell's instructions. He expresses surprize that Santa Anna's pass was given in writing; but perhaps this could no be avoided, he adds, as no verbal order to such an effect would probably have been obeyed! And he winds up by citing, as worthy of imitation in this Republic, the example of the former Republic of Venice, which "*not only kept their diplomatic transactions a great secret*, BUT THEY NEITHER KEPT NOR PRESERVED A RECORD OF THEM."

Yes, to this would Locofocoism bring our Republic! To this they *will* bring it if not arrested by the powerful voice of the people, whilst the people are permitted to have a voice! The currency of their Representatives, of which this writer complains, is evidently disagreeable to the powers that be; and it may be even unpleasant to be put to the trouble of refusing the calls for information which they so impertinentally make. Since, therefore, the acts of the Administration, its letters of instruction to our Foreign Ministers, &c. &c., are of such a character as will not do for the people to see, lest they should lend so corrupt a set of violators of the constitution from their places, why the next best thing they can do, as they appear to think, is to keep no record, that they may be perfectly unrestrained, and that the people may have no clue to their acts, and thus no chance to punish them.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 31st, a petition was presented from the widow of Major Twiggs, killed in Mexico, asking for a pension.

Mr. Downs, of Lou., supported the war policy of the Administration, in a long speech.

A message from the President, with an extract from Gen. Scott's despatch of Sept 18, 1847, was received. In this despatch Gen Scott suggests that to augment the army to 50,000, would enable it to occupy all the State capitals and principal cities, to draw guerrillas and robbing parties from the great highways of trade, to seize into our hands all the revenues of the country, and to keep the Central Government in constant motion and alarm until constrained to sue for peace. To withdraw the army from the interior of the country, and occupy the strong posts within the boundaries which the United States intend to hold permanently, and, in the act of retiring, to blow up the citadel in the capital, the fortresses of Chapultepec, Perote, San Juan de Ulua, and the walls of Vera Cruz, unless it be preferred to garrison the last two, to destroy all iron guns captured and carry off all made of brass, with all ordnance stores of value, the only cannon foundry in the republic we have already destroyed—and a strict blockade of the ports not garrisoned by our troops, would of course be instrumental in the *conquest of a peace*.

Mr. Sevier rose to ask the indulgence of the Senate to make a single remark in relation to an editorial article which appeared in the Intelligencer of this morning, and which evidently alluded to himself. He denied in toto that he had advocated any such doctrine as that imputed to him, but had expressly referred to cases where the U. States possessed a clear title to the lands proposed to be taken by force, after negotiation had failed. He could not, however, blame the editors of the Intelligencer, as they had received details from the other Reports; and, in justice to the Reporter in that case also, he must say that his remarks had been submitted to him, but that, in the hurry of the moment, he had overlooked the erasion of a single word, which changed the sense of the paragraph.

On Tuesday, Mr. Douglass advocated the war and defended the Administration.

On Wednesday, the Vice President being absent, Mr. Atchison of Missouri was elected President pro tem., and took the chair.

The Ten Regiment Bill being taken up, Mr. Bell of Tennessee spoke at length in opposition to it. He not only opposed this particular bill, but strongly opposed further prosecution of offensive hostilities; and indeed the war, for the designs and purposes pointed out by the Executive. Should the policy of the administration be carried out, pernicious evils must arise. He believed that as the case stood, two thirds of the people were actually opposed to the war. He charged that the administration neither wanted, nor looked for peace with the present government of Mexico; but designed the bill to establish a government there with which it would treat.

Without concluding Mr. B gave way for the reception of a communication from the President, transmitting the correspondence which passed between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Peace Commissioners.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr Bell resumed and concluded his very able speech, to a crowded Senate and audience. He reiterated his charge that the administration neither expected nor wished a treaty with the existing government of Mexico.

Mr Johnson Davis here desired to explain, and stated that he would be satisfied with a treaty giving the Sierra Madre as the boundary. He in fact prayed that peace upon such a basis might be consummated before the Senator had concluded his speech.

Mr. Bell responded, and prayed that it might be too, but still asserted that the views of Mr Davis were not the views of the administration, or its supporters, unless a change had recently come over them. He then went on to point out the obstacles that must arise in forming a government for the acquired territory, and after continuing his eloquent remarks to some length, concluded.

Mr. Sevier having secured the floor on the question for to-morrow, the Senate, on motion, adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 31st, Mr Clingman offered a resolution calling on the President for Gen. Scott's plans of campaign, and correspondence generally, together with the charges on which he is to be tried. He moved to suspend the rules to have it passed immediately; but two-thirds did not vote for suspension, and so it lies over.

Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House, a copy of Gen. Taylor's reply to the letter of the Department, reprimanding him for writing the letter to Gen Gaines.

Mr. Meade offered a resolution, which lies over, declaring that it is inexpedient to annex the whole of Mexico, but that the line offered by Mr. Trist will be a sufficient indemnity.

On Tuesday, the debate on the reference of the President's Message was ended, in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were proposed and voted on. An important amendment was offered by Mr. Wilmot, of Pa., viz: that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to raise five millions by direct taxation. This he supported by a spirited speech, arguing that it was the right way to raise money for extraordinary purposes, and charging that Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, was in favor of this measure, but lacked the courage to propose it. *The amendment was agreed to.* The committee then rose, and the debate was renewed in the House.

On Wednesday, the debate on the President's Message was continued by Messrs Cobb and C. Brown in defence of the Administration, and by Mr. Stephens of Georgia in a brilliant speech in reply.

On Thursday, the debate on the Message was resumed and concluded.

The question on Mr. Wilmot's amendment, (recommending a direct tax,) which had been adopted in committee of the whole, where no yeas and nays are taken, was called for, and decided in the negative, yeas 14, nays 143.

The resolutions of reference of the Message were then adopted.

Life in New Orleans.—A letter from a friend recently on a visit to New Orleans, gives us the following account of a *Sunday* in that city:—

New Orleans, January 24, 1848.

"I arrived at the city on Sunday morning 6 o'clock, but could not walk it by walking the streets, which were full of all kinds of vehicles, and the levee perfectly full of all kinds of produce from all parts of the world, a perfect bustle all day. Balloon ascension at 3 o'clock from the race track, with a French lady in it; passed over the whole city. She appeared to have full command of her car; let herself down on the opposite side of the city with perfect ease, infinite of course. Great excitement prevailed, horse racing, gaming, &c. I attended Church both at the Presbyterian and R. Catholic. It appeared there were enough at both places to make a city, for the churches will contain thousands, particularly the Catholic, which is the largest I ever saw. I suppose all the churches were full, and there are a great number, and yet there appeared to be no suspension of any kind of business. I saw 75 steam boats, 175 of other kinds of vessels, from the largest ship down, at one sight; and I was told that was not half that were lower down the river.

"I am still more of the opinion, since I wrote you from Montgomery, Alabama, that there will be near a full crop of cotton; the increase both at this city and Mobile is great, and still I am told that the cotton is not housed in the country, all holding back. I know it to be the case on the Alabama River;—there are 10 regular steamers running the river, and I inquired of the Captains; they say they are doing nothing, all the cotton in the country, and every landing, warehouse, plantation full of cotton, and yet an increase of over 100,000 bales on Mobile.

"The course of study in New Orleans I ever saw; it positively does not make as good an appearance as the Donaldson Academy. A great contrast between it and Dr. Hawks's Church on the opposite side of Canal street, the finest building in the city."

GENERAL SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

New honors had accrued to him, in every step of his eventful career, up to the day when he sat down before the walls of Vera Cruz. And at every step he has since taken, from that day up to the yet more glorious one when the capital of Mexico was captured, the eyes of his countrymen and of the world have followed him with enthusiastic admiration. Take, for an example of his generalship, the landing, in the face of so many difficulties, for the attack upon Vera Cruz, and the cool and determined manner in which the assault was commenced, carried on, and brought to a successful result. But even this masterly operation, great as it was, was transcended on the eventful, the glorious day of Cerro Gordo; where the siren of battle, issued her night before by the gallant leader of our army, was drawn up with a skill and forethought surpassingly rare, and the varied events of the day took place in the most regular succession, and in which they had been anticipated. That order might well have been sent home to the government as the official report of the battle itself, so accurately did the result indicate the forethought of the victorious commander. And so the tale of events flowed on, and all that was proposed by the government in the commencement and prosecution of the war was gallantly attained. The capital of the country, whose conquest was desired, lay prostrate at the feet of the invader, and at the head of his victorious army the gallant commander-in-chief passed from his military labors; we were about to say, rested upon his hard-earned laurels.

At this juncture, what do we behold? In the Senate of the United States, it is suddenly proclaimed, and that by a Senator recklessly devoted to the administration, and openly aspiring to succeed it, that the General-in-chief has been suspended from the command of the army,—and the head of that army,—on the field of its own glory and that of its country,—at the capital of its foes had, and was then holding, prostrate at the feet of his government,—he is ordered to appear before a court to be held upon subalterns, to answer to charges brought against him by a subaltern officer, then under arrest by his order, had been, by the mere *ipse dixit* of the Executive, without trial or inquiry, released from that arrest! Was there ever a parallel to these circumstances of obloquy, insult and disgrace, in the treatment of an officer grown grey in the service of his country? And can it be that it will not prove a poisoned chalice that the country *en masse* will recommend to the lips of those who drugged and administered it?

Before General Scott left Washington, the plan to supersede him had been fully matured, and the Executive was anxious to give it a speedy execution. Congress, however, looked a little at so great an outrage, and the scheme finally failed a few days before the adjournment.

"The determination of the President, in regard to Gen. Scott, was, however, unshaken. He would rather degrade him with the sanction of law than without it, but of the cup of humiliation he must drink. The President, therefore, appointed a special functionary, in the person of Nicholas P. Trist, chief clerk in the State Department, to proceed immediately to Mexico, and clothed him with the extraordinary powers of dictating to Gen. Scott the time when it would be proper to have an armistice—and, if we are not misinformed, Gen Scott was ordered to cease hostilities on the suggestion of this truly extraordinary ambassador to the army.

"If the President was sincerely desirous of bringing about a peace, and felt that he could not confide so delicate a trust to General Scott, why did he not send on so important a mission some eminent statesman who, by his distinguished talents and services, could command at once the confidence of this country and Mexico? Why was it necessary that he should search the offices, at Washington, to find a clerk of strong personal antipathies to Gen. Scott, to bear to him the message of his virtual recall, and to commend to his lips the bitter cup of humiliation?

"When Mr. Trist reached the encampment of Gen. Scott, he was informed by the Commander-in-Chief that he could not share with him the command of the Army, or permit for a moment the exercise of any military functions by one not invested with superior military rank; but assured him, that he should be received and treated with all the respect due to a civil functionary, representing the government abroad.

"Mr. Trist remained with the Army, and became intimately acquainted with Gen. Scott.—Personal differences gave way under the strong and imperative obligations of public duty, and in a short time, Mr. Trist became the firm friend of the Commander-in-Chief. Together, before the walls of Mexico, they united to stay the effusion of blood, and reclaim warring nations to the paths of peace.

"The moment this fact is known at Washington, Mr. Trist was abruptly recalled. The journals of the administration are no longer vocal with his praises,—but a deep murmur went forth that forebaded him a doomed victim. His place in the State Department, at Washington, was immediately filled, and the organ of the government announced that he has no authority to make peace. He had co-operated with Gen. Scott to terminate the unnatural war, waged by a reckless Executive—he had been untrue to his mission, having followed the letter of his instructions, and not their intent—and to make the vengeance of the government still more manifest, it has sought a higher victim in the person of the Commander-in-Chief.

"Thus, the hero of two wars has at length fallen, and on the field of his final triumph. Not indeed, as at Niagara, pierced by the balls of the enemy, nor by fell disease; but by the poisoned arrow, sped by the Executive hand from the capitol at Washington.

"Whether he shall rise again and his fame be vindicated, will depend on the virtue and sense of justice of the American people.

A dinner was given to Gen. Sterling Price on his arrival in Santa Fe a few weeks since—at which among the guests present was our illustrious "fellow-citizen," Don Antonio Vigil, who has been appointed Governor of New Mexico by Gen. P., and who gave the following toast:

"Our distinguished guest, Brig. Gen. Sterling Price: May his administration here secure happiness to the citizens of the territory, and end only with its permanent annexation to the U. States."

We thought that Santa Fe, which is on *our* side of the Rio Grande—the Polk boundary line between Mexico and the United States—being a part of Texas, had been *already* permanently annexed. We shall be glad to know whether Santa Fe belongs to us or not. If it does, why annex it over again! Why repeat the matrimonial vow, when the marriage itself was consummated three years ago!

Richmond Whig.

MARRIED.

In Pittsborough, on the 24th ult., by the Rev'd P. W. Dowd, Dr. ROBERT FOUSHEE of Chatham county, to Miss EMELINE NEWMAN, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED,

In Washington county, N. C., on the 22d ult., at the residence of her husband, Doctrine P. Davenport, MARY M. DAVENPORT, in the 53d year of her age. It is seldom the misfortune of friends to announce the death of a person more universally respected than Mrs. Davenport. Thousands live, die, are mourned, and forgotten. The grass scarcely covers the grave before the memory of their existence is obliterated. But there are some, whose purity of conduct and exemplary discharge of the duties all owe to God and their fellow man, have rendered them while living the ornament of the social circle; and which, even when the inscrutable decrees of a wise Providence have summoned them to Eternity, wreathe the recollections of former actions with unfading delight. Such was the deceased;—she was kind, obliging, and affable. As a wife and mother, none can supply her place. The poor loved her, for she was charitable; the rich, for her unassuming deportment. During many months of delicate health no murmur escaped her lips; the cheerful radiance of resignation continued always adorned her brow. She died as she lived, a truly sincere christian. Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.—*Com.*

At her mother's residence, in Marion District, S. C., on Monday the 24th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE A., wife of Dr. John McK. Alford, in the 27th year of her age. The subject of this notice, possessing all the amiable qualities worthy of esteem or admiration, became endeared to all who knew her. As a wife, affectionate and lovely; as a child, dutiful and obedient; as a mistress, kind and forbearing; as a friend, benevolent and interesting; as a christian, meek and lowly. Earnest and resigned in affliction; given to hospitality; always ready to distribute and to minister comfort to the needy and distressed, and zealous in every good work. And to add beauty and fresh charms to nature, and the excellent qualities which constituted, and distinguished her through life, some time in the year 1846 she professed religion, and connected herself with the Methodist Church, and constantly adorned the doctrines of God her Saviour in all things pertaining to Godliness. Thus there is a vacuum in the Church and society in which she moved, which will not be soon filled. While there are many who sympathize with her companion bereft of the list of earthly blessings, under this afflictive dispensation of Providence, we would humbly submit to His all-wise chastening in this, though prostrate in the dust, we do not sorrow as those having no hope, for if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, yea saith the spirit that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

Communicated.

The Carolinian, Cheraw Gazette, Charleston Mercury, Southern Christian Advocate, and Palmetto State Banner, please copy.

In Raleigh, on the 28th ult., of consumption, Mr. JOSEPH D. GORMAN, in the 51st year of his age. He was one of the Volunteers who left Raleigh for Mexico in January 1847, took violent cold on his way to Monterey, was honorably discharged on account of disability, and returned to die at home.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 2d ult.ano, Mrs. PLEXNINAH T. WATSON, consort of Dr Josiah O. Watson.

In Greensborough, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Mrs ELIZABETH CALDWELL, wife of Thomas Caldwell, in her 66th year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb 8

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Lard,	7½ a 8½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	26
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7½ a 8	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1½ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, brn,	9 a 10
Candles, E. F.	16 a 17½	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	13½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has come in pretty freely since our last paper, and no change to notice in price; sells at 7 to 8. Corn 55 to 60. Oats 30 to 35. Flaxseed 1 10 to 1 15. Bacon 7½ to 8. Flour 5 to 7½

WILMINGTON MARKET.

No change in Bacon. Corn dull at 65. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6. Lard heavy at 7½ to 9. No change in Lumber. Sales of Timber at 5 to 6 75. Turpentine 2 30; Hard 1 40. Tar 1 50. Molasses 22, sticky.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 to 8, principally 7¼ to 7½ No other change in prices.

Cotton at Columbia 5 to 7½ At Camden 7 to 7½ At Macon 6½ to 7¼ At Augusta 7½ to 7½

At New York, Cotton has declined ⅛ under the Cambria's news. Corn 63 to 65. Flour dull, 5 93 to 6 25.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 8. The Acadia's accounts stopped sales at these prices. Corn 57 to 61. Flour 5½ to 6.

Total receipts of Cotton 948,668 bales, against 1,026,810 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Feb'y 5.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for sundry merchants of this place; and for A Mickle & Co. R Tucker & Son, G A Mebane, Holt & Carrigan, T Caldwell & Son, and W H Haywood, of the Interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 27.—Brig Tangier from Matanzas

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy the principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would further say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $8 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee

January 1, 1848 96tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS undecked. For sale by
H LEETE
Nov 2, 1847. 87tf

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 21, 1847. 84tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Men and Boys Caps at the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 84tf

1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much less than what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from the citizens and the public generally, as they are desirous of an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug 31, 1847. 78tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Sweden Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Warnut Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Coppers, Patty, Scotch SNUFF, Rice and Sago, Lard, Cheese, Mackerel, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Starch, Indigo, Curlass, Patent Hames, Hame Screws, Handle Screws, Copperas, Citrus, Olive Oil, Cayenne, Cinnamon, Ginger, Spices, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Cast, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Rosins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls W. A. & Crushed ditto,
10 tons Sweden and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Pain's, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper, Spice, Ginger; Cassia; Epsom salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Cleveland's Mill and Cross cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847 78tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted,
—most splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Mous-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Sheeting, *four* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Pacific Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Mousde-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gents Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *Ex. X spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Sewed Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Dancing Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Beecher was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still in active and efficient members of the Board. Risks at all times obtained the highest obligations to the confidence of its management, and for the liberal way with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1847.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, for Winter Millinery, consisting of Silk Velvets, Flowers and Leaves, something entirely new. Also, a handsome assortment of Artificial Flowers, &c. Childrens and Ladies Straw Bonnets, Ladies' Caps and Head Dresses, very low for cash.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and colored to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1847. 89-3m

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Traveling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Centres of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to receive sufficient travel to sustain the enterprise. Through Tickets to Charleston may be had at the Agencies of Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, Fayetteville, &c.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July, 1847. 71-1f

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 82tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in wood and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the freight on to

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-1f

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on the specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at the Room, 4 door West of Bogg's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 66tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1848; The Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 17.

NOTICE.

In Store and for sale, rec'd by last arrivals,

CASTOR and Sweet Oil, in assorted bottles;
Essences, assd; Bateman's Drops, Paregoric, Laudanum, &c., by the dozen; Epsom Salts; Camphor; Inks, assd; Soaps, assd; Borax, Logwood, Glue, and many other articles in that line. Also, a large assortment of Hollow-ware, consisting of Bake and Biscuit Ovens, Pots, Skillets, covered and uncovered spiders, reversing Waffles, bronze Fire Dogs, Wagon Boxes, all sizes. The subscriber also keeps a general assortment of heavy Stores for the country trade.

☞ Fine chewing Tobacco and excellent Cigars.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Jan. 17, 1848. 98-tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *carefully* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

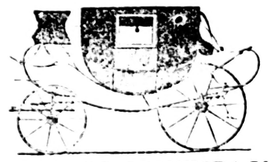
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on reasonable terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1848.

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY, THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had time to test their principles and recommends.

Their success is owing, in relation to the Tea Trade, to a very abundant degree, and doubtless equal to any other Tea Concern in America. Their exemptions in regard to all principles that tend to create the character at a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently, are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and better for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—Canton excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the old patrons of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always found. They feel no hesitation in stating that wherever a single Tea is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from all impurities.

SAML J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 93tf

FALL. 1847.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cloakings and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Tinsel Cloth, new style,
Grosdelin wiss and Grosdelin Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Boiting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in the State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Bogg's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 84tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Williams, Moley Williams, *et alii,* Heirs at Law of Joel Williams, dec'd, *vs.* Effy Williams, widow of said deceased.

Petition to sell Real and Personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Effy Williams, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Effy Williams to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Real and Personal Estate of the said Joel Williams, dec'd, will be sold agreeably to the Will of said deceased.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in November, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 96-6w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

GARDEN SEEDS.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have received a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine and of the crop of 1847.

—ALSO—

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1848, containing numerous engravings, and useful information for the Farmer and Gardener. Price 10 cents.

Jan'y 11, 1848. 97-4w

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum, TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises occasioned by a fall, and was remarkable for its Beats in Turner, of Chester, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and a seal taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lees's Store, Cedar Hill, or Chesterville.

YOUNG ALLEN

Anson county, Dec 23, 1847. 95-3w

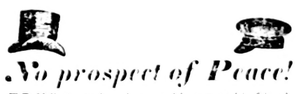
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Cassinet COATS
Black and fancy Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, Black Cassimere, Tweed, Fancy Cassimere, Fustian, Pilot, and Green Bunker OVERCOATS
Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS
Figured and fancy stripe Tweed, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian, Plaid, Valencia, Blue Flannel, Grey Plaid, Black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy SATTINETS
Bearskin, brown Marlin, Guernsey, Mixed, Water, Emperor Check, Red Flannel, and Bombaze wool SHIRTS
Bleached and fine Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS
Satin Bow, Fancy plain Satin and Silk selfstanding STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.
Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,
Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf



No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscribe would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is *Cheap for Cash,* keeping in mind the "middle sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloths, Plush, Serge, Musk, Canvas, & Sheet and Seal Fur CAPS. Also, Beaver, Nutria, Bonnet, Silk, Canvas, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON.
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Mayrant & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a vessel in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at December Term, 1847, the Subscriber, as Administrator upon the Estate of Archi'd Black, dec'd, will expose to sale at the Court House door in the county of Cumberland, on the first Monday of March next,

720 Acres of LAND,

lying upon Galberry, in the county of Cumberland, and adjoining the McArthur and McNeill estates.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

DUNCAN CURRIE, Adm'r.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-6w

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

ROCHELLE FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, being under the necessity of keeping an Instructress in his family, for the benefit of his daughters, would inform parents and guardians, that he would be glad to take in his School eight or ten girls. Board can be had in his own family, or Mrs. B. S. McDonald's, who lives within shade's east of the School room. He has still in his employ Miss Owen, who has been teaching in his family for the last three years, with great satisfaction to all that have been concerned.

Miss Owen is every way qualified to instruct in all the English branches generally taught in all high Schools, with the Latin, and French, and without an address to teach, and mild and affectionate in her government, she soon wins the affections of our pupils.

The School will again commence on the first day of February next.

The subscriber hopes by that time to have a large and commodious school room finished for the accommodation of the school.

Board and Tuition, per month, Eight Dollars, including all the expenses except washing.

D. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

Rochelle, Cumberland county, N. C.
P. O. Address Bunce's Level, N. C.
January 18, 1848. 98-5w

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarns constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON

Nov. 5, 1847. 87tf

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 55th Vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lalor's Digest; another Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dungleson's Dictionary and Physiology.

A Collection of the N. C. Supreme Court Reports, by Taylor, Conference Sketches of the West, Mayne, Hodges's Maxims, Civil Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

June 3. E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Enamelled Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the fifth day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, upon a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to wit:—

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, (North side.)

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River.

2500 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek.

Formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master

Dec. 23, 1847. 95tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 3 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

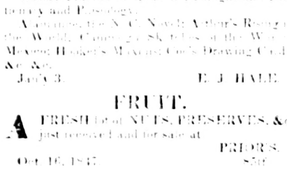
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of a School, to commence about the middle of March, in this county. The School is worth three hundred dollars a year—Board found. The applicant must produce satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications and aptness to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, and of his good moral character. We desire to secure the services of one who will continue, if the parties are all satisfied. Apply to Farq'd Smith & Brother, Fayetteville, P. O.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

(FIRE AND MARINE.)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company, at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov 1, 1847. 87tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 99-1yp

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned has taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves that their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in point of workmanship or the garment.

BYRD GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 82tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Morning and Jacket Cashmeres and DeLaines,
24 pc. Cross Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and Bl'k & W. Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, Silk and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woven and Cashmere Shawls,
Check Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.

Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22 81-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfarm Dobbs, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

HENRIETTA

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats R. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with the utmost dispatch and less than half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commission.

All letters addressed for Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years old Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Ca